SET IN TERMS THE WARRENCE THE WARRY AND A PART OF THE

writer, would be set down as forced and nonatuwriter, would be set down as forced and unnatural. For this reason, his book bristles with mistepresentations and misstatements. A studied coefusion of fasts is evident in all comparisons of England with continental Europe, and all these comparisons are full of injustice. Few, if any, of his bold assertions, can be backed by facts, or by historical oxidence. There is percentible a continuous c historical evidence. There is perceptible a men-tal as well as a material subserviency that strikes tal as well as a material subserviency that strikes a sensitive mind disagre ably. It would seem that the author delights to keep up the chain of mental bondage, and pays a dutint homage to his liege lords. That the book sells well, I do not doubt. The form is elaborately finished, and form is everything. But the book will instit subtle poison into many minds, dissati-faction with domestic conditions, and admirstion for an artificial existence. tion, ill spread unsound views, strengthen preju-dices, and will not teach anything worth knowing. But I forget. I learn from it that Bacon was a Platonist. Hegel says something very differentscarcely recognizing in him any title to be called a philosopher at all, in the souse in which the Greeks, Descartes and the metaphysicians were philosophers. I may be forgiven, if, of the two judges, I side with the German giant of thought.

THE GREAT STORM AT THE SOUTH.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

From the own Orienta Prespone Aug 11.

The tumor which prevailed yestenday, of the destruction of Last Island in the late storm, is probably too true. We have only some general reports of the greatness of the desacter, and a few vague particulars of the loss of maividuals and families. The accounts brought from Fahodaux and Barwick's Bay, by the Opelouses Railroad last evening, are confirmatery of the inuncation of the island, the destruction of the builtings, and the probable loss of a great many lives, reaching, perhane, tools or sever some. In the mean time the arxiety to be in the particulars is very great; and the no anset of communication between the crystand the scene of the endering size very sight.

Last I same is an island I, the Golf of Mexico, which has been for some years made a summer resent for

Leaf I sam is an islant if the Golf of Mexics, which has been for some for planters and their families from the interior parishes of Lafourche and Attakapas, and some from the city. It is claimfrom the mean lead at the meant of the bayon about twenty miles; the nearest land is two or six miles distant. The island is about twenty-five miles in length, and from a hast to three quarters of a mile wite-only three or term that above the level of the Gulf. It is expected to the fall tweep of the waters and the senteem breez a, water have made it a designable term at in the squame moneths.

rable retract in the shadow meanths.

This year the island to reported to have been well patronized, and the causety is therefore means to learn who were exposed to the storm and what losses we have to deplore. The ordinary access by the city is via the Opelousus Radional to Bayon Boarf, and thence by steambeat to the island, going a directaring, twice a week, by the steambeat Star. The S. ar uppears to have been weeken in the storm and there pears to have been wheeker in the storm, and the re-ports below make the wheek the only refuge of all that remains of the submerged what. By the arrived of the Opelonsas cars to set cruson we tope to have for-

the Opelousus cars to a a truson we tope to have turther details, and pray that the accounts heretofore received may have been much exaggerated.

In the meantime we subject such items as we have
been able to gather. The hollowing letters will show
the exert-ment caused by the reception of the intelligence of the disaster at Brach at Ci v, so its promptness with which steps were taken to send renef to the

Bease with which steps were taken to send renef to the survivors:

Well enday Aug. 13-14 a.m.

For Fig. John Davis has just at here from Less is and in a small boat one reports. Last boand sweeps of all the horses by the sterns of Sunday, they that that ISI horse seer have by the disaster. This is the amount nurricely seer about a present.

In great haste, We have just sent the Majo A drey to the manager of the sufferers, who are now change to too and of the teambest Star. She said before in one had, only waiting to wook as this pane.

Mr. Davis, above referred to, we are informed, is the keeper of the dyster saloon beneath Joan M. Dannell's rectangant, in Counton street, in the servy. He succeeded in g. large the surface of the first that the first are companied to Berwick's, we are informed, by the engineer of the steamar Star, which he left on Taesday morning.

The depth of water on the island, referring, as we understand it, to the highest portion, is reported at dive feet. The wreck of the stendard Star is stared to be tring on the island, near where the hotel of John Mag-gan formerly stood.

The ree of the inundation is said to have been of

unparalleled rapidity, the hight of five feet being reported to Lave been attained in two minutes! Although we were to read "hours" in lead of "minutes," it will not be edificate to understant what a wild an interest and fearth house it must have earlied, the sky became overeast with clouds, pureading a large state of the company A high word provided all

with no success at tend.

All the renses on the island were awapt a way, and it is particularly reported that most of those staying at

the botst were showned.

A use of reported victure, we are informed, was forwar, of the Brashe at Cary or Berwick's Ray, but we have not been shie to find any one in the city sho has brought up as copy of it with him. We have, however, hence the mathematical a few of thom subject to rached as, but witch wone ing for their as they favor method as, but witch wone ing for their correctness. Mr. Her of the city: Whom R chede of Parerson ville; Mrs. Com., induce controlly otherwise epident, of Pattersonville; John Magren, confortance the hotel, wife, five children and beother; Mrs. Maskell and two children of Frankhar, backnoper of the hotel,

(tame not ascertained).

It is stated that there were about 400 persons on the week at the time of the district; and the number surviving on the wreck of the Star is estimated at from

Most of these reports, with numerous others to be meet at these resolve, with an accounters to be traced to no reliable source, sere current throughout the city last night, and naturally created givest existe ment, which will not be missed until we have faller and minute particulars of the cisaster. It may be rafely inferred, however that the worst of it as a whole safely inferred, however that the worst of it as a windis given in our v-room of it and that efficient aid has
been forwarded to the unvivous. The fact of a let of
those sacrificed having been made up, shows that of
the spot the survivous were solveded, and in a position
to sid the macles, at least to some extent. We hope
to see those belonging to this city back by this evening, and snabling us to give a complete and exact ascount of the sad occurrence.

The STORM ON THE LAKE.

we leave the redocuter field.

We leave to m good not neity that on Monday, the 11th inst., the reboseer Alexander was reen at ancior between Ship and Horn Unions, having beaten over between Ship and Hern I-hands, having beaten over the outer shoal, and brought up in twelve feet water before reaching the inner one. Her bulwarks, masts and moder were gone, her dock was a vept known and her beat camaged. The United Sares schomer Win, R. King and a board on board, and offered to take off the crew of three men. Their assistance, however, was detlined.

THE STORM ON THE RIVER.

By the arrival of the target Sarthern Baller was

By the arrived of the steamer Southern Helle, yesterday from Vicksburg, we learn from the officers that the best encountered the sterm on Manday last, when meking a larging at New-Carthage. The gate increased so that they were compelled to case anchor and tie up to the back until next morning, when the

weather moderated somewhat.

Quite a number of flatboats and other small crafts. were seen blows astone at various places at ag the coast. The Southern B he passed the J. Morriett, from Vicks bug on her way cown to be cits, with her bow stove in. The State's aghost feen. Walker was blown astore and keeled over at Brew-ye landing. nearly opposite Raton Rouge. She is ying in a very precarious situation. A large basted diathout was lying acress the mouth of Bayon Lafourchs, an ibreak-

precarious situation. A large basted diabout was lying across the mouth of Bayon Lafaurchs, and breaking in two vers tast.

The N. O. Creacest has the following:
Mr. Jones also informs as that it was reported at Tigerville, that the I hand of Callion had suffered a like dises er, and that evers soul on it has perished; he leaves for there his morning.

We learn from a gentle onn from Last island, who camped in a soil beat, that many persons were on the work of the Star, some of whom had links broken, and all were suffering for food and water. Mr. Thibedeix, Widow Giahoune Tabledoux, Dr. S. aday, Mr. Ellis, one of the Mr. Mangats, and Mr. Hatt were known to be lost. There was five feet of water or the island, and several sail boots that had started for the relief of those who were clinging to the work of the Star, were supposed to blue. As many prominent crizens of the State, with their families are supposed to tave been on the pland, er soull await further in welligence with much anxiety.

In The Daily flow we find this paragraph:

In The Daily flow we find this paragraph:

Misasters my true stone.

The steamer Optelia went to be assistance on Tavadap, but eac not returned last evening.

The steamer Star, plying from Tigerville, on the Opelonan Ruitrout to Last I should, have been driven assore, and efforts meet being made to precure a boat to take her place. List I should have been deally submerged, and great decays has been done.

The stop Baweiter, Capt Scath, which cleared on the Bailor, has given a start of tances and steep in the reported done.

the ship is weath, to provide the adjust for Vigo and a market, with a circo of twonces and stayes, is reported domested of Pass in Loutre, and had six fact water in her told. The supplemental Capt. Courts, bence for Perracous in balinal was a horse clove the Passes.

the weather question, and throws cut the following

the weather question, and throws cut the following builtient corruscations from its flery tail:

Sunday morning, the 16th of August, 56, will long be renembered in this veinity, for one of the most singular freshs of August weath r or record. About 10 o'c.c.k in the morning there came up from the northwest a heavy gase, which continued to grow incitive through the day until right came, when the "fixed gates" were opened and the earth are telegral with water. The thermometer went sunderly down some fiften degrees furnshing a regular forelasted October or November weather.

In discusse again the fullfully of Almana snakers and other weather-wise prognosicators—teaching in a heaving land fore ble manner the important touch that there is a Power above and around as knowing no law but that of the one weather-weep in the owner may be the teaching in a part of the control of the manner will not which man must

there is a Power are over and around as knowing no law but that of His own enpreme will, to which mad must how in submission, and be 'bankful for what is generally bestowed upon him.

There is not an alumine in form English, French, German or Spanish, wherein one our find the least hirt of the wind and the rains all reging around usphowing down and washing away forces, bridgis, and other rubbish, collected by man's band to make lines are the curb that do not cut anywhere else thin on other rubbles, collected by made about to make their the earth that do not exit anowhere else than on the map. We letter with pointed accept from about, where t is buildedged tomado gathered its head, and shall not be surprised to learn that many a gall set whip of the day before, pleudividing the brind deep with all the pemp of medern magned sense and lexicy has gone down to keep or mpary with the unmarrhered hosts of or can's caves, where Wedges of gold, great suchors beings of pearl, the simulations, may use juwds,

A registere: "
p.meciate effect of the storm still raging must he to alter the pre-s current and cause a name 'Change.' The cross of case, can and cotton have been canniged by the wind and the rain to an extent not to be computed in figures.

[By Telegraph.]

RALTIMORE Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1856.

New Orleans papers of Thurnday last are to band.

This contain further partie are of the a count at Last
I-tand. The Island is situated in the Gulf, and is about I hard. The Island is stricted in the cond, and is so in 25 m les lang and at no place once than a mile wide. It is any true or four My above the lavel of the Guif, and the water rose five fest above less highest part of the Island. All the hotels and cottages were swept of The senner Star was driven ashore and for med a refuge for the survivos.

New Out ways, Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1-56.

New Our rans, Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1-56.

The steamship Mexico, from Ga veston, the 15th inst, arrived here to-day. She reports see it gyesterday, if Tomboline Island, many peace of the colon furcione are other signs of the steamer Nautius. She was undoubtedly loss during the starm. All hopes of ter safety have been given up.

Cap. Report to seemen and three passengers of the stip Memia, reached this city to-day. Six parsengers were left on Smith Linds. Five the engages and five of the crew were lost. It is thought that two-thirds of the large will be saved.

Western Texas is sufficing from drouth, at it the crops are doing tolerably well.

crops are doing tolerably well.

THE STORM -The severe rain storm which set in in Tuesday morning about ten o'clock continued without abatement for over twenty-four hours, and the amount of rain that fell within that time is almost beyoud calculation. At times the rain was accompanied by a high wind which did c neiderable damage about the city Numberless swrings were torn into shreds and awning posts demodshed. Two large trees in Madison street were blown across the carriage way forming a serious obstruction. In the Parks many trees were despoiled of their fair proportions, and their limbs scattered in every direction. Hundreds of celhars were flooded with water from six inches to three to the depth. In the lower part of Greenwich and Washington streets every cellar was flooded, but we have heard of no serious damage, being done to prop-

During Tuesday night the wind blew violently from the southernet, a companied with a very high tale, but we have not learned of any damage being done to the shipping in port in consequence. On Pier No. 6 East River a quantity of flour left exposed to the rain was considerably damaged. At Quarantire, the bark Pride of the Sea dragged her anchor, and west after or the long Delefield, carrying away her main algoing and chafing her considerably. Several other veste diagged their anchors, but received no damage. A mumber of bathing bouses on the south side of States Island were carried away by the force of the gale,

the s reets received a thorough scouring. During the continuation of the storm. A high wind proveded all night. There was a great change in the atmosphere, and the nerceny last night stood at 770. The foll we

ing is from Mr. Meriam:

The Whather - Rain commenced falling on Tissaday at the before farm, and from that the store of a minimal rate there and they we have been and far minimal rate there and they we have been a discussed water tel. To whomey this month four imposes a discussion water tel. To winds the month four imposes a discussion water tel. To winds the month four imposes and a minimal month of twenty days in angust seven income and thus young the radius for softhe.

In the first twenty days of the present month the temperature in a hear of fallen helps saxty degrees, not read a sure serve nine degrees. On function of the twenty days the man number rayed from \$2.1 20 segment as vary fallengers and the there is, days she maximums have been from \$1.0 for a variancy \$7.0 segment as varying the second from \$1.0 71 degrees, averaging \$45 degrees. The minimum have raised from \$1.0 71 degrees, averaging \$45 degrees, averaging \$45 degrees. A next the read-off \$2.0 degrees. A next that the translation of the first twenty days in Angust has rised to at above \$25 degrees, in eleven consecutive years.

In addition minimum, in the first twenty days in Angust didition of the well of the minimum, in the first twenty days in Angust didition of the well of the minimum, in the first twenty days in Angust didition of the well degrees. \$14.3, \$20 degrees, \$15.0 degrees.

* fall helow th degrees, 1947, 50 degrees, 1949, 61 degrees, 1959, 60 degrees, 1959, 64 degrees, 1959, 64 degrees, 1959, 64 degrees, 1959, 74 degrees, 1959, 75 degrees, 1959, 76 degrees, 1959, 65 degrees, 1959, 76 degrees, 1959,

The transcrature of the present mouth thus far this year, tenested with that of the two proceeding years, bears view or emproved as to the temperature 22. ME stand. Brooklyn Hights, West reday, Aug. 20, 1556.

The passenger trains on the Hudson River Rulroad were detained several hours yesterday moraling a Riverdale, in consequence of an embankment of that place having been washed over the track for a conderable distance. The road at this point was in persable for the trains and passengers going or condeg were obliged to change cars on either side of the obstruction. No accident occurred as the break was observed at an early hour by the flagmen, and the trains stopped. The superintendent forthwith dispatched a posse of men to repair the break and clea-

LEGISLATIVE TENEMENT COMMITTEE-GOWAND BEACH-TINKERSVILLE, &c - The Committee met yesterday at the City Inspector's Office. Present, Messis, Dagante and Brevent. After some consulta-tion, it was concluded to visit Brooklyn, and assertsin what bearing the prevalence of yellow fever there neight have on the subject of tenement houses. The party accordingly proceeded in carriages to the Brooklyn City Hall, and held an interview with the Mayor who furnished all the information desired, and detailed a peliceman to act as guide. The Committee, learning that the district infected with the yellow fever we squite remote, and that it ematained few or to terant-houses, gave up that idea and visited several celeries of squatter reveregus, located about the suburbs of the city. The first of there is called Derby's Patch," and the shanties are pitched on a number of sunker lots near the Gowanus Canal. From sppearance, the natives need never feat the na correspond a drouth and indeed that same thing would prove the nost fertural affeir that could happen to them. Some of the hovels are fle ded whenever a heavy fall of rain takes place at high water. One poor woman was hanging out her clathes when the Committee passed, standing in water six inches

At a place called German's Beach, near Hamilton avenue, was found another collection of fifty or sixty stanties. The squatters pay from \$30 to \$40 a year ground rent, and crest their own comicils. Our man | cost \$10,000. Also of Select No. 34, in Broome terred skins for a livelihood, and the vicinity was reak with characteristic odors. All these huts are rly two or three test above the level of the water and are too damp to be occupied by any human beings with safety. Another colony, a short distance from the, at the foot of Celumbia street, and known as Tinkersy lie, was next looked after. The buts are ar suged along a single street, and are like all Irish startics, built of wood, with a peaked roof, cost \$2; ore story high, and seldom having any Eighth that ther floor but the ground. These squat- Word. ters, or most of them, support thousakes by These schools are to be fitted up with new furneure, keeping cows and selling mit. The, have about 150 The tellal empirit appropriated is about \$100,000, but

secreted. The cows are fed with swill bought at a disflors not far off, and the milk is coled about the streets of Brooklyn as the real, genuine, pure country milk. It is probabl, no better nor worse than muof that produced in this city up-town. The ground on which Takersville is lad out belongs to an emiseut lawyer of New York, in just ce to whom it must be said that he exacts to fees from his tenants. From Taker-ville the Committee preceded to "Kelsey's Alby," is Columbia street, which they found in a condition much better then when they visited it last Spring It is an illustration of the virtue residing in plastering, and rules of cleaniness well enforced. At No 202 Hicks street a case of yellow f-ver was found, and the Committee concluded to adjourn here for the day.

ASSTREE DEATH BY VIOLENCE-INCLUSION AND VERDICT OF THE JURY -John McGuire, a boilermaker by trade, who, on Saturday night last, was found insensible from a wound which he had received on the head, lying at the corner of Mouroe and Grave lisets died yesterday merolog at his residence, No. 3 Grand street. An inquest was held upon the body, when it appeared in evidence, that on the night is question the decessed entered the porter house No. 31c Montoe street, and having had a quarrel sometime previous with one Poter McGioness, a laborer, he remarked that he intended to kick him. McGanesa was, at this moment, playing cards in a toom adjoin irg, and hearing the remark, followed McGaire into the street, and there, without a word of wirning, Luccked him down with his fist. McGuire was taken up insensible, and remained in that state up to the time of his death. A post mortem examination showed that the skull of deceased had been traduced from car to car, as supposed, by the fall, and the jury ren cered a verdict of "Death from compression of the "Train and fracture of the skull, received by being "krocked down by Peter McGitness." The accused was arrested seen after the occurrence, and is now in prion. Deceased was a rative of Ireland, 33 years of

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

The gellow fever was vesterday reported on the decrease in Gowagus, and the Board of Heath, in consequence, rescinded the resolution passed at a previous meeting to board up Third avenue and Thirty sixth street The inhabitants below Fortisth street have all removed away, and there is no danger, therefore, that any more in that neighborhood will die of the prevailing disease. It is also represented that the disease has disappeared from the vicinity of Fort Hamilton and the village of New-Utrecht. All the sick are convalescing.

Gen. Z. CHANDLER of Michigan, who made a plerious speech last evening at the Broadway House, s to speak for the Sixth Ward Fremont Club of Breeklyn this evening. Joseph Hoxiz will also be there. The speaking will be excellent,

THE CASE OF CAROLING KUCHOCK—DISMISSAL OF THE CASE AND RETURN OF THE GIRL WITH HER RESULTED PARKETS—The examination of Frederick Mutatanesen, who was arrested for abducting the girl Caroline Kuchock from the house of Kuchock Garcgus, occurs of Carroll and Hicks streets, was resulted before Justice D K Smith yesterday and sended in the discussion of the accessful thou convolvy, and the return of the cit with hir reputed parents. The following is the evidence taken:

che us of the accessed from controlly and the return of the evilonic taken:

Cotharine Elizabeth Leised swern—I live with Mr. Our finne; know Care he Kucheck; am rot acqualate with defendant, have seen him beine; naw him in from of the house on Tursday iso between 12 and a o'clock talking to Caroline; a leay was with hou; the woman sitting there (Mr. Manchinger) did not see her telk to Caroline; a sit he was align; with Garoline when he talked with her; she hacked displace of; I want to win carrigue and took her; that a partitional and her and hacked displace of; I went to win carrigue and took her; that a partitional and he was a fixed of the common that he carried when he to go for a pointment; I did not see him more; see Manchana; at ake Caroline was from the house; hed bid of her by the right are not went in our Colombins street with her; the made no effect to except from him; the woman had not held of her at that there; I followed them to within two streets of Atlantic street; I had no homest and I did not like to go further; they went very fast; it was as much as I could do to frant alors these; through a light of the colors have the colors had been to have the house.

Cross excluded—I am employed as chambermad and waller in Mr. Garrigue is an employed as chambermad and waller in Mr. Garrigue; have hear they do and her; they been there live mouths vesterday; have near the add Mr. Garrigue have been the min away from the solid solid place in the charter of a fear had been as a thought of the man way from the solid place in the form of a count here; Caroline minded the chief at Mr. Garrigue's ever hear and her to a of a sing home to keep a court as decident. It is a man and was a near with a carry them as a count of the time was found as count for an analysis of the count of a sing home to keep a count as decident. Mrs. Garrigue and waller in an analysis of the count of a sing home to keep a count as decident.

ior a julie man; have spokedto Mos, carriera about Caroline sites he left, whether she could not be brought back; the said with the not know.

Ethis Frathes awern: I live with Mr. Garrigue; know Caroline Kache know are to discrete the May last; she a morted with me at at her we position; the said she liked very much to live with Mrs. Garrigue, a site was wall a keed the large site of live with Mrs. Garrigue, a site was wall a keed the large site of live with Mrs. Garrigue, a site was sure is Caroline; the said in the large; are represent to discrete to heave the service; leared her sayone evering, be was surely she look from each a keed, into large; the said I how shout Mr. never spee 'o me shout her troubles; in Februards wrant, saw Munchausen have her by the arm teiling to her; they were side by side; the lady Mis. Mr was wolfitle affect hom slowly; he was waking quickly; I followed them tell dieg turn he had to be street of; Mrs. Garrigue was king quickly; I followed them tell dieg turn he had to President attest; Caroline events the old seven to it, Mrs. Garrigue was keed along with them; are hed to be not of; Mrs. Garrigue was at sides when I first saw them; she was greaten that the first.

Cerelly Knobook a called on the stand by Mr. Garrigue, was swen. Mr mame is Mena Munchaussen (sitting there); I naver decise, in Mr. Garrigue that the woman was my mother; he was not that the was rot my mother; I was hore in Garrigue that the woman was my mother; in aver decise, on Mr. Garrigue that the woman was my mother; in the proof of the will be a those with a maximal of the will be a side of the work with party. I pleased the greatest with the will be people in I filled, when Julee White is to me to select the first of my work free choice; neither Mr. nor viral here in New York K. I might co best with the my my care for Mr. Garrigue of the proof of the series of his decry of clothes at home; I had no select which party I pleased to go how what I select Mr. Garrigue of the proof of the series of his decry of cloth

within to for the string.

Cross castlined -I was straid of being sent back to Ward's Island if Is or there. Mr. Garrigue never still he would send not elser, the reason I wastled to go with Mr. Garrique from the Contin New York was because I was siral my father acrols who me, I amust straid now, he wo 't whip me now.

This closed the collecte, and as more the girls own save ment, it appears that would not now worth Mr. Mundickers, the further closed the collections of the continuous transfer.

charges. The Justice dismissed the case, and she want to rear-tee, history with her repord parents. Mr. Garrines was her sold, the balance due her for wazes, a distance that she could have her clothes by causing for these, on hear to some respectable persons. He expressed himself satisfies with he result, he his only object was to provide her a good home and keep her cut of hed associations. THE BEALTH OF NEW UTBECHT.-J. C. CAM. A.B. Brafill of Adw Cristelli, and a the service series of the village of New Ursch, sains that as regards the tend in if that willage, it has not been better for five years than this at present. In easieing of the entries by the papers, reference is made to the town shop of New Ursch and not the village. He does not know of a case of yellow fever 500 feet from the Be Rolder Server—flor it is confined to a limited distance from it, and so also give Government.

NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE AND IMPROVEMENTS -Improvenents to the public school-houses about the city, on an extensive scale, are in progress or under contract, as will be seen by the following enumerations: One new building in Chrystie street, between Delare-y and Revirgton street, Tenth Ward; amount of

One rew building No ros Houston street, near Losex Seventeenth Ward; amount of contract,

Additions and afterations of School No. 12, in Madisen street, Seventh Ward to cost \$14,000. Also, of School No. 5, in Molt street, Fourteenth Ward; to street. Thirteenth Ward: to cost \$9 000. Also, of School No. 23, in City Hall Place, S xth Word; to cost 10,000 Also of School No. 14, in North Moore and Vari k streets, Fifth Ward; to cost \$9,000. Also, of School No. 10, in Twent oth street Eighteenth Ward; to cest \$4,000 Also, of School No 33, Thirty fifth street, Twentieth Ward; to cest \$2,000 Also, of School No 22, in Downing street, Nieth-Ward; to cost \$2,000. Also, of School No. 18, in Clarke wrect, Eighth Ward, and No. 7, in Chrystle street, Tenth

The STORM AT BOTON BOLGE.

The Countries Boton Boton countries cou

MEXICO.

IMPORTANT DEBATES IN CONGRESS-RELIGIOUS TOLERATION PROPOSED. From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1856.

Since my last, Congress has been discussing-and acting on some matters of less import—the different articles of the Constitution, and when put to vote have all been carried by large majorities. I have arready sent the first six articles. The others, so far, are as follows:

" In time of peace no military shall require qua-7. "In time of peace to minimary shall require quatters, language nor other kint of service, personal or otherwise without the consent of the proportor of the primes or of the person of whom service is required. In time of war this can of with be exacted in the terms that the law shall establish.

8. "The minimary me at all times subject to the civil authority. [This was with read by the Committee to be incorporated in others not ret resubmitted.]

9. "All correspondence and all other paperssent un-

be incorporated in others not ret resubmitted.]

9. "All correspondence and all other papers sent, under cover, through the Post Office shall be exempt from ex-mination. The violation of this guaranty is a crime the law shall severyly chastice.

10. "It the Republical persons are born free. Slaves who set foot on the national territory shall, by virtue of that fact alone, recever their liberty and have a right to the protection of the laws.

11. "No treatics shall ever be made for the extrac-

No treaties shall ever be made for the extrac-

11. "No treaties shall ever be made for the extraction from the Republic of persons accused of positical crimes, nor for that of those delinquents of the common order who may have had, in the country where the crime was committed, the condition of slaves 12. "No person shall be obliged to give personal service without a just indemnification, previously agreed upon with his full consent. No contract nor promise can have for its object the loss or irrevocable sacrifice of the liberty of man, be it for labor education, crime, or religious yows. No person can colored contracts where the liberty or lives are concerned, or the liberty or lives of their calclen or wares, her can any one impose upon houself proscription or barishment.

13. "The manifestation of ideas shall not be the object of any judicial or administrative lovestigation."

object of any judicial or administrative towestigation except in case of attack upon the rights of a third person, a provocation to crime, or when it discurbs

order and transpullity.

14. "The liberty of writing, and publishing the same, in respect to any matter whatever, is involuble. No law nor authority shall establish previous examination of writings, (consural, tor require security from the authors of them, nor from printers, nor restrict the liberty of the Press, which has no other limits than respect to private die, morality, and the public peace. Delirquencies by the violation of the freedom of the Press stall be decided upon by a jury who shall qualify the fact."

The above article was, when put to vote, divided into three fractions and the first was approved by 90 votes, to 2 against it; the second by 60 to 33,

and the third by 52 to 3.

On the 30th, a most memorable day in the history of Mexico, the discussion of the 15th article of this same Constitution was commenced in Congress, which conce des the free and public exercise of all kinds of religious worship in this Republic. The light has begue at length to force its way into these bitherto benighted regions, and, as was to be expected, a great deal of opposition is being manifested, but it will be in vain. The light of the age has been gradually infusing itself into the minds of this people, and they have begun to re-flect, and the intellectually-favored have prepared

themselves for the struggle.

On that day, long before the doors of Congress were opened to the public, the ample avenues leading to them were througed with people anxiously waiting to be admitted to the debates then about to begin. There was no parade of soldiery, nor the sign of a policeman-showing the confidence in the people's good sense—and when, at length, the doors were opened the galleries were instantly crammad with auditors. The utmost order prevailed, and after a few moments, Mr. Castaneda, one of the seventeen who had given notice of intention to speak on the question, late Judge of the Supreme Court and Representative from Ducango, opened the debate by a speech of some length sgainst the article, which was listened to with profound attention. His only objections were that the Catholic unity would be destroyed by the permission of religious tolerance, that expedient to permit it at present, and that it was

expedient to permit it at present, and that it was against the popular desire.

"The people of Mexico take pleasure in prestrating themse yes before God in the streets said in the public squares, in rendering public homage to him, in accoung him before the faces of all the world, and now it is desired to take from them their pleasure, their delight, their enthusiasm. It is desired that their Got stall it main hidden in the chorches, and that no tribute of allocation be rendered him in the public street or squares; it is desired to destroy those public solum nities on which occasions the whole people prostrate themselves before his Divine Majiesty, it is desired to place our God on the sevel of fegured Divinities; it is desired to page due to represent him as if he were assumed and in base our tot on the level of request Divinties; it is desired to represent him as if he were assumed and in secret, and that he shall be unknown in public. The gestlemen, not tirued he, is an injustice, it is a cruely. If you are Democrats, respect the wishes of the nearly. If you are Liberals let them only their liberary, let them enjoy their consolation, their delight, toer transfers.

This shows the general tenor of Mr. Castaneda's speech. I speak without prejudice when I say that the best intellects here are in favor of religious tol-erance, and they have made arguments that would do credit to the peeple of any ration, in favor of

freedom of senscience in the matter of religion.

The arguments of those opposed to this article are characterized by moderation and caution, but the speakers argue as if they felt tuemseives engaged in a feeble cause. They were confined principally to the danger of so sudden an in novation, and to the inexpediency of religious tolerence at present. One thought it would be a good thing, but that the people of Mexico were not sufficiently enlightened to permit it; that it would be better to wait till they should have become more advanced; that mobs would rise against the poor Profestant at his devotions; that claims against the Government would be the consequence, and the like. Another argued against the article in its present form, arguing that even if religious tolerance in Mexico were expedient at this time, the object could not be gained, by reason of the structure of the 15th article, begging Congress to disprove of it on that ground. Others objected, not to teleration and freedem of conscience, but that Congress had no right to legislate upon the subject nor to say a word about religion; that the Consti-tution should be silent upon the subject and per-mit its exercise de facto. Some of the Liberals, even, were opposed to this article, because they thought it was not explicit enough, and that the State should not protect any one religion and merely tolerate another, but protect all alike.

The arguments in favor were of a different character from all the foregoing. The cloquence of the orators kindled as they spoke, and word after word as it fell from their lips was engerly listened to and seemed to bear conviction to the minds of the audience, for peals of applause were long and frequent during the delivery of some brilliant passages showing forth the alleged causes of the con lition of this unfortunate country and its in-

The people attend the debates in great numbers and haif every generous word with applause and loud cries of "Well said," "True," and so forth,

Nevertheless it is not all applause, for those speaking in favor of religious tolerance are often silenced by cries from the galleries of "Out with "Long live the Virgin," and the like, be side hisses, grosms and coughing, while sites of paper containing the words. "Vica la religion," Vira la santisima Virgen." "Meeran los hereges, are thrown by handfuls on the floor of Congress. I have seen several of the clergy, even, surrounded

by their friends, on these occasions, encouraging it not inciting them to disturbance.

The speakers are generally silent until those petry attempts at sedition pass by and then pro-

Some of the orators in favor of the question viewit in connection with that of colonization, quoting the example presented by the United States, showing that colonists will not come to live in a country where the consolation of exercising the religion of their fathers, instilled in their minds in the days of childhood, is denied them They also contest the right of men or a set of men to prohibit to others the right to worship God ac-

There is no mindle course-religious telerance or the inquisition. The latter is prescribed by all mankind—the first is the stand of all emiliration

the most beautiful triumph of reason and intelligence over prejudice and fonsticism. But at present the energies of reform in Mexico dare not attack the principle in the abstract, but only in its application to this nation. The question is one of life or death, because it is intimately connected with that of colonization; so that the one cannot be resolved without the otier. If Mexico could exist without colonization, the question might be looked upon in a social point of view; but such is not the case. Mexico has opened her doors to foreign commerce. Mexico has opened her doors to foreign commerce.

Mexico desires that her wealth shall be explored and developed—that her fields shall be cultivated—that her immense territory be populated. Mexico dees not wish imitate the miser, who hoards his wealth, and recreates his eyes by beholding it, but to aid markind as far as her wealth can go. Mexico would it vite immigration from Europe, but she cannot do so without at the same time extending to them the most precious of the guaranties they erjoy in their rative land. She cannot invite to her shores those who have shed their blood for the liberty of conscience without first insuring them the epjeyment of that precious conquest. And we, Mexicans, who so much love our religion, and of which we boast so much, with what right can we believe that other men will come to Mexico without being able to comply with the duties their religion imposes upon them? What Mexican would go abroad to establish himself with his wife and children in a country where there were no church or a Catholic clergyman? Would be be satisfied to stay where, on beholding his dying wite he could find no one to administer spiritual No. Sir; the wealth of a man is his family and his religion; and for this reason the European cannot come among us to remain, because he cannot bring his family to a country where he is not permitted to comply with the sacred duties im-

The defenders of this 15th article are all men of talent and erudition. Seven or eight have yet to speak, some against and some in favor of the question, but I have no doubt it will be carried. At all events, a great thing has been done even in liscussing the subject at all. The article itself is

"15. No law per order shall be issued in the Repub "15. No law not order shall be issued in the Repub-le, by authority, probabiling or bindering the exerci-of any kind of religious worship; but, the Catholic Apostolic Reman having been the exclusive religion of the Mexican people, the Congress of the Union shall take core, by means of just and prodest laws to pro-tect it in so far as this protection coes not projudice the interests of the people nor the rights of the national sovertients."

I noticed that each one, on rising to speak either n favor or against the question, made a solemn declaration of faith, declaring himself a true Cathdie, and that he never had swerved, in thought or

deed, from that religion.

I have heard that during the last visit of General Gadsden to Washington. Mr. Pierce told him that he should see d the nomination of his successor, as Minister to Mexico, to the Senate for their approval immediately; upon which the General threatened to expose certain matters relative to the payment of the last \$3,000,000 of the Mesilla indemnity, due to Mexice, to the holders of the drafts given by Santa Atha against this money. On his arrival here, very lately, some of his favorites hearing this, and the determination of Gadsden not to al-low himself to be removed. I suppose, thought it would be a good plan to invoke a little excitement here. Mexican fashion, in order to brow-beat the President of the United States and the United States Senate, by making it appear that the former would be doing a wrong in recalling a Minister so popular among the Mexicans. The General has always sworn that Mr. Soulé was unjustly rewoved from Spain as United States Minister, and in spite of old Marcy's hints he would not resign and thus permit himself to be as badly treated as he alleges Mr. Scale was. Therefore, for the sake of supporting the General, and gratifying his vanity, a donner was got up a few days ago by two or three of his friends, and another one last Sunday, doubtless for the same purpose. The idea is to make it

seem that these were spontaneous tributes of the Mexican Liberals. This is pure humbug. The French Minister has preferred a complaint to the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs about the manner in which the Charicari or tin-pan sere pade, I mentioned in my last, was related in the Siglo. The Mexican Minister caused the Fiscal of the Press to demand of Congress that Mr. Zarco, a Deputy in that body, and Editor in Chief of that paper, should be handed over to the tribunals to be tried for defamation. They have not yet decided

in regard to the matter.

The report of the banishment of various perreport of the bandsment of various persons from Fuebla for opposition in the matter of the seizure there of the property of the church proved to be true. Seventeen of the principal inhabitants of that city were sent off by the Governer of the State.

A good many anonymous declarations of excommunication have been lately posted up on the corners of the streets of this city during the dead of night, on account of the late law ordering the sale of the property of the church, and some arrests of friars have been made while they were in the act

of posting them.
It is expected that this law will be fully carried out. A great deal of the church property has al-rendy been transferred to the tenants of the same, and it is expected much more will be transferred next month. The law has just been published at Guadalajara. Bonds of the interior Mexican debt have risen from 6 to 26 per cent. These are taken in part payment for the Government duties on the sale of this property. The amount of duties paid in one day on the expiration of the first month for the sale of this property was over

The Patria newspaper, a church organ, has been suspended by supreme order.

The Government has introduced the prepaying

ystem on letters sent through the l'ost-Office by which the postage on letters prepaid is reduced Seper Juan B. Morsies, late Judge of the Su-

preme Court of Mexico, and one of the most distinguished writers of this country, died in this city a few days ago. Mr. Morales was a Liberal, (the author of the Gallo Pitagorico), and may be said to have expended his last energies in the cause of

There has been a disturbance at Guadalajara. but all there has been satisfactorily arranged, Gen. Parrodi having taken the command by con-sent of the people there and by order of the Gen-

eral Government. Vidaurri was in arms against the General Goveroment at last dates from Nuevo Leon. But that

is nothing. The greatest disorder prevails in Sonora. A party of Indians, the Maquis, over 500 in number, are completely desolating the country. It appears that the Communder-General Gandara will not suffer the troops to march against them, but keeps them with bim at Guaymas. The complaints to the General Government by the other authorities of

that State and of the people are truly distressing.

A long correspondence has lately taken place between the Governor of the State of New Leon, Vidaurri and Lafragus, the Minister of the late and hostile position to the General Government. Lairngus tells him that he, Vidaurri, can do great service or harm to the Government, and that the atter leaves him the option of chosing between the two. I think Vidaurri will have to yield. He re-

quires too much.

In Congress to-day Secor Arrillaga delivered a splendid defense of the Mexican people s, ainst the charge that they are not sufficiently enlightened to permit the tolera ion of all religious and all sects of Christians. He was frequently interrupted by

enthusiastic applause by the audience. The Government is against toleration. The Minister for Foreign Affairs already spoke arainst, and Lufragua, the Minister for the Interior, apoke the other day, and now the Minister of Justice is doing the same thing. They admit the principle as good, but allege the vulgar idea that the majority of the people throughout the whole country

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA:

The British and North American Mail Steamer Afes frem Liverpoel about 1 p. m. atternoon of Satar day, the 9th instant, arrived year orday afternoon.

The Cinare propeller Lebanon from New York, arrived at Leverpoel 12,30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 6th.
The Fulton, Sem New York, arrived at Southampton Menday, the 8th.

Our last opporth mentioned that the Hon Robert Lowe, Vice President of the Board of Trade, was shout to make a tour to the United States. It is now comored that he is charged to adjust up dically the existing Central Americand fliculties. Our Liverpool correspondent cays that if this be true the selection of Mr Lowe as mediator is unfortunals -most of his political measures baving proved failures.

Appairably the most important item of news is the Russia and the Albes, respecting the adjustment of the boundaries assigned by the treaty of Paris. The occupation by the Russians of the Isle of Serpents, is the principal subject of dispute, although the ron-delivery of Kars is she considered to demand explanation. In remanding of these in build relatings, the whole of the English fleet remaining in the East have been or-corred to except thate in the Blanck Sca, to "superior-tical the execution of the 20th Article of the treaty of Place. A departch via Berlin scates that the Rus-sian Muster on bis way to Constantinople, is charged

of Peace. A departed via Berlin states that the Kussian Munister on his way to Constantinople, is charged to the ct an argument of these matters.

From Span we are a most die three of news. Sarageon submitten quiety, and O Donnel does tot seem to lave ventured on a verifies. The whole of spain is, receiving to Government accounts, tranquil, but it is true that Carles bands are up in the Provinces.

From France and Britain, rothing important.

Reports of the Liverpool Cottos market state that the demand according tyrevow work had continued, has holdered at lithers that stacks to feels that the quota tracet A section are expected with irreduced continued, has holdered at lithers that stacks to feels that the quota tracet A section are expected with from eitherly, tradit and stay often accountables, with from eitherly, tradit and stay often accountable with state steep, principally in the good qualities of the accept of the feels that the rother states that the rother states of the each principal state on speculation and 1,700 for export. Total a ck. 70,200 banes, of with 640 for which 30,100 were amore and 1,700 for export. Total a ck. 70,200 banes, of with 640 for which 30,100 were an expeculation of feels that the roth state of with 640 for which and the state of the each part clouring double scale, for which 1,000 were an expeculation of feels that the course of the feels of the feels of the state of the state

LIVERPOOL, Saturday-1 v. M. The mall and telegraph up to noon furnish us with rething of importance, excepting a confirmation of the statement that the flexts have returned to the Black Sea. There is also a vague rumor that they have tound all satisfactory on the part of the Russians, and

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen has issued the following add ess to the

ettiy: " Horse Guards, Aug. 5, 1856. "The Queen having campleten the review of the regime at which served in the army in the East has commanded his Royal Highness the General Commandeg-in Crief to welcome their return from that arduous

"Her Mejesty has been graciously pleased to ex-

"Her Mejesty has been graciously pleased to exprices her accuration of their good order and discipmed. Victorious when approved to the brave and
entrypising on my with what, it had to contend, the
army has carried the gratitude of the country.

"The patient reducance of coils inseparable from
war and an assinctive determination to overcome
tion, are characteristics of the British solisis; and the
exerts of the war have proved that those national
viities have not degenerated during a long provious

The Queen depleres the less of many of her hast officers and bravest uses; but history will consecute the ground before Sevasiopol as the grave of heroes." By order The suspension is announced of two London mer-

entile fine: Pickford & Keen, and Courtenay, Kingsfield & Co. The liabilities in the first named from are small, but of the latter little short of £100,000 scelling. Both houses were shippers of goods to the United States. At a meeting of Mexican bondbolders held in Lon-

At a meeting of Mexican bondholders held in Lon-con, on the 6th much desat sfaction was expressed, and a report enforcing their claims upon the Mexican Government was accepted. A memorial was also aggreed to be forwarded through the Brisish Governnext to President Commonder, requisiting him to a tend to the matter. The bondholders seek the aid of the British Government to enforce their claims, and sug-gest that, if rid be not granted, the Americans be 18-

yes that, if mid be not granted, the Americans of in-vited to purchase the holds and to make Mexico psy up in each or territory.

The Committee of Sparish-American Bondholders have published an epinton obtained from Dr. Prolli-mere or the part of the debt of Venezuels. The case recounted the terms of arrangement by the Government of Venezuels and the bondholders in 1840, Government of Venezuelt and the bondholders in 1840, and the subsequent violation of the occrees which, in confirmity therewith, let aside certain revenues for their healfil. It also stated that the amount of the revenues misappropriated is £5-3,410 while the arrivers due to the bondholders are £5-6,948, and concluded by requesting an opinion as to the best means of inforcing their rights. In reply, Dr. Phillimore posts out that the question is thus railed whether the interference by the practiples of international law, and after at nonneing that there cannot be the least doubt that such is the fact, and that reprisals might be resorted to be accepted to the fact, and that reprisals might be resorted to be accepted to the fact, and that reprisals might be resorted to be accepted to the fact, and that reprisals might be resorted to be accepted to the fact, and that reprisals might be resorted to the intervention of the British Government of

socied to be nevices the bendholders to lay their case at orce before the Seritary for Foreign Affaira and to request the intervention of the British Government of their behalf.

The English papers generally take notice of the near prospect of at heropy between Europe and America, that is to say they now begin to believe in its possibility. A description of the new Hugher's telegraph is nearly on the new Hugher's telegraph in a gring the nound softhe British Arsociation for the sowarce met of scretce, is now in session at Chellerbam. The meeting is quite a brilliant one. Prof. Batheney is tre President, and the theme of his interaction of the sowarce with a series of the British and the result of the series of the meeting. The sension would continue until Wednesday, the 13th. The cry of Manchester has invited the Association for 1857.

The Sultan has subscribed 1,000 megidis (about

The Sulvan has subsert ed 1,000 neglidic (about \$1,500 to the Nightingale fund.

Dove, the mudderr, was to be hanged, without nearly, on Saturday, the 9th. All patitions for commitation of purishment having been refused by the Government.

The Maritime and Land Issurance Company of Frazil tave established a branch agency in London for insurances in connection with the Beszil and hiver Platte trade. They are represented by Mand

for insurances hive Platte trade. They are a long and favor. McGreec & Co.

The London Watchman contains a long and favor. The London Watchman contains a long and Mr. Jobable retent from the Revs. Dr. Harman and Mr. Jobable retent from the Revs. Dr. Harman and Mr. Jobable retent from the Revs. Dr. Harman and Mr. Jobable retent from the Revs.

THE ASSAULT ON SUMBER.

From The Landon Times, and 7.

We have recently felt it our cuty to protest against that Mr Wilson Marble took in his serie a few days wice, near Carryhach, were hear test weighed in the standard of the landon. The talk of the protest of the protest of the privileges of a Leaf landon residence which corrected an initial standard of the lands. The talk of the protest of the privileges of a Leaf landon residence as the standard of the lands of the